EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—SEVEN CASTLES OF THE

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE PEARL OF SAVOY. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-Love; OR, THE COUR

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway .- THE IRON MASE. NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BICHELIEU—BOLD

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-THE HIDDEN HAND BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—A Living Alli lator—Fat Woman-Giantess. Daughter of the Regisent—Jenny Lied. Open Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall, 473 Broad-

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN HELLER'S HALL, 585 Broadway. SAN FRANCISCO MIN

HOOLEY'S HALL, 201 BOWERY. SAN SHARPLEY'S MIN-AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. -- BALLETS PANTONINES, BURLESQUES, &c. -- THE SCOUT OF THE BOTOMAC STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, 650 Broadway.—THE ITALIAN NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Tuesday, June 20, 1865.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Our city subscribers will confer a favor by reporting any of our city carriers who overcharge for the HERALI Country subscribers to the New York Herald are re quested to remit their subscriptions, whenever practitable, by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

Advertisements should be sent to the office before nine

THE TRIAL.

The written arguments of the counsel for four of the persons charged with implication in the assassination of President Lincoln were read before the Washington court

The argument of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, counsel for Mrs. Surratt, was confined almost exclusively an effort to show that a military court could have no jurisdiction in such cases, but that the accused could only be legitimately tried in the civil ourts. He announced that it was not his purpose to make any review of the evidence, but stated that it was unr asonable to suppose that a woman of Mrs. Surratt's haracter could have been engaged in so wicked a plot, and intimated that the testimony of the principal witnesses against her indicated that they were much more likely to have been cognizant of the conspiracy than

Mr. Stone, the counsel for Harold, while admitting that his client had aided in the excape of Booth, con tended that there was nothing in the evidence to show that he was in any way engaged in the assassination.

For the prisoners Arnold and O'Laughlin, Mr. Cox. their counsel, maintained that they were not in any way engaged in the conspiracy, and demanded their ac-

THE SITUATION.

The withdrawal of belligerent rights from the rebel by the British government, of which the readers of the HERALD were informed yest rday morning, has been officially announced to our government. In reporting he fact to the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary Seward mforms him that, as the twenty-four hour rule has not leen rescinded by England, the customary courtesies are not to be paid by our vessels to those of the British

the people of North Carolina. He informs them that a convention to alter or amend the State constitution, to provide for the election of a Governor and a Legislature, and to put the civil machinery in full operation. held at as early a period as practicable. Undoubted loyalty to the national government will be required of all delegates in this convention, and of all persons who vote for them. Those desiring to vote will be required to take the oath of allegiance, and to prove their good will to the national government. Magis rates, whose duty, among other things, it shall be to administer the oath of allegiance, and other civil officers, to act temporarily, will shortly be appointed by him for the various districts throughout the State. The Governor appeals to the people to renew with cheerfulness their usual pursuits and their interest in the prosperity of the State and nation, reminding them that all of welfare and hap piness that they have or that they can hope for, for themselves or their children, is indissolubly bound up with the Union. The colored people, in announcing to them that they are now free, he informs that it rests with themselves to prove whether this freedom is blessing or an injury, and counsels them to cultivate habits of order and industry.

The Legislature of Virginia, in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Pierpoint, assembled in extra ession in Richmond yesterday.

A Cairo despatch announces that over seven thou sand four hundred surrendered rebels of Jeff. Thompson's army have arrived at that place from down the Mississippi river. This statement indicates at extraordinary change from the usual experience with surrendered rebel armies. After the capitulation of Lee. Johnston and other rebel generals, when the time for paroling their troops arrived it was found that their numbers had greatly decreased. But a short time ago, when Jeff. made his surrender to a national officer, his force consisted of barely a corporai's guard, and now suddenly appear over seven thousand of his men awaiting parole.

The initiatory steps have been taken for the establish ment of civil courts throughout Northern Arkansas, and It is said that the people of the State are rapidly becoming orderly and peaceable.

John Mitche', formerly one of the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, and lately of the New York Daily News, who was recently taken into custody in this city by government officers, arrived in Hampton Roads, on board the steamer Henry Burden, on Saturday last, and was soon after committed to one of the casemates in Fortress Monroe.

The rebel General Maury, the late rebel Governor Moore, of Alabama, and a man named Gayley, charged with baving offered a reward of one million dollars for the murder of President Lincoln, arrived at Fortress Monroe from New Orleans on Sunday last, under guard. About one hundred and sixty thousand troops have

left Washington and vicinity within the last eighteen days. There remain about thirty thousand yet to leave. MISCELLAWROUS NEWS.

A very interesting and satisfactory account of the origin and progress of the war at present being waged by the republic of Paraguay on the one side and the empire of Brazil and the Argentine and Uruguayan republics on the other, is given by one of the Haman correspondents to Brouse Ayras. It is a result of the recent war in

which Paraguay and Uruguay were allied against Brand! During the latter named contest the Argentine gover-ment granted privileges to the Brazilian fleet in the Parana river, but refused to allow the Paraguayan troop to cross Argent'ne territory for the purpose of invading Brazil. Soon after the close of that struggle, by way of retaliation, a Paraguayan fleet, without a declaration war having been made, attacked and captured two Argentine vessels. Immediately preparations for war on both sides commenced, Brazil and Uruguay taking part with the Argentine Confederation. At the date of latest accounts hostilities were still progressing, Paraguay hav-

Notwithstanding previous reports to the contrary, it appears, from the intelligence brought by the steamshi James Adger, which arrived here yesterday from Cap Haytien, that the rebellion in the republic of Hayti against the government of President Geffrard still con-tinued on the 18th inst. The government forces had the rebels closely besieged in the town of Cape Haytien, and it was thought that the latter must soon succumb. It was reported that the rebel leader threatened to burn the

town if compelled to abandon it. The Aldermen were in session yesterday afternoon. resolution was adopted instructing the committee having charge of the Fourth of July celebration to confer with Governor Fenton and request him, by proclamation, to make the 3d of July also a legal holiday, so that opportunity may be given for extraordinary recognition of the national anniversary. A resolution appropriating ten thousand dollars for the celebration was presented and laid over. A communication being fact that the advertising expenses Mready exceeded the appropriation therefor, and suggesting that no further liabilities for this purpose be incurred until proper provision shall have been made, a resolution was adopted inquiring of him if this exhaustion of the advertising fund would prevent the proceedings of the Board being printed in the desiration. printed in the designated newspapers. A resolution was also adopted permitting the City Gas Company to lay its mains for fifty years from the date of its organization.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and trans-acted a large amount of routine business. A resolution to procure a stand of colors for the Eleventh regiment was referred to an appropriate committee. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in requesting Governor Fenton to make Monday, the 3d of July, a legal holiday, and also in the adoption of a resolution granting permi sion to the City Gas Company to lay mains for fifty year without any restriction as to the price of gas. A com munication from Comptroller Brennan reported that the dance in the treasury up to the 17th instant wa \$1,279,645 85. The Comptroller's report regarding the excess of advertising expenses over the appropriation

The case of Theodore Seydel, charged with forgery in Chemnitz, Saxony, under investigation before United States Commissioner Newton, was concluded yesterday The Commissioner, after hearing extended arguments of counsel on both sides, decided to grant the claim of the Saxon Consul General and grant his certificate for the ex-

tradition of Soydel. The decision of Judge Ingraham in relation to the application of the counsel of the murderer Walters was di-livered yesterday. The decision is adverse to the appli-Friday next. The principal point advanced by the coun the Court of General Sessions had no jurisdiction in re-sentencing of the accused after the case had been argued cision, said that the alleged error consists in the direction of the Court of Appeals, followed by the Sapreme Court, and in the General Sessions so sentencing the prisoner to death. In conclusion he said:—"My opinion is that there is no error in the proceeding and that the applica tion should be denied."

The Strong divorce case was again up yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge Robertson. A doctor's cordificate was put in setting forth the continued iffness counsel, under the circumstances, moved for an adjourn ment till the November term, which was granted.

There was a large calendar of prisoners disposed of resterday in the Court of General Sessions. John A. Canter, a noted forger, who has spent seventeen years in the State Prison, was convicted of forgery in the second degree. Counterfeit bills and postal currency, repre-senting several thousand dollars, were found in his possession, and on searching his house in Fifty-fourth street presses and all the materials for counterfeiting wered. Recorder Hoffman sentenced him to the State Prison for ten years. George Morton was con victed of grand larceny in stealing jewelry and clothing from Mr. James McDermott, at a Chatham street hotel,

the State Prison for five years.

The case of the alleged will of the late Moses W. S.
Jackson was on trial in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. Testimony was heard, and the Surrogate reserved his de

cision.

The old draft machinery and funiture of the Fourth Fifth and Sixth Congressional districts, in this city, were sold at public auction yesterday forencon, at 174 Hudson street. The attendance was large and the bidding quite dollars and nine dollars and a half respectively The distinguished Mexican general and statesman

Manuel Doblado, died yesterday at his residence in thi

city, aged about fifty-three years.

The thirty mile ocean race from Sandy Hook, for a stake of one thousand dollars, between the yachts Josephine and Magic, of the New York Yacht Club, came off yesterday, and resulted in the latter being declared The annual regatta of the Hoboken Yacht Club took

place yesterday. The yachts started from the anchorage off the Elysian Fields. Only six were entered for the race and the Cornelis and Carrie were the victors.

The peculiar collegiate ceremonial known as the 'Rurial of the Ancient' was performed by the student of Columbia College last night in an appropriate seri

The annual exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orpha Asylum for Boys took place yesterday afternoon sylum, in Fifth avenue. Archbishop McClosky presided, and other distinguished clergymen were present. The attendance was large, and the exercises throughout were of a very interesting character.

A number of German singing societies yesterday

marched in procession to Jones' Woods, where a mus festival was held, continuing throughout the day.

The German veterans of the Eighth, Twentieth and Twenty-ninth regiments of New York volunteers had procession and a festival at Hamilton Park yesterday. Several thousand persons participated in the festivities. A coroner's inquest was held yesterday in the case of Patrick Cavanagh, who, as alleged, died from the effe of stabs inflicted on him, on the night of the 13th inst. by John Drake, at the latter's residence, 296 West Twee ty-eighth street On the conclusion of the inquest Drake was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. At the meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council las vening a communication was received from the Mayor

vetoing the ordinance providing for the renaming and renumbering of the streets of that city. The dead bodies of a girl aged fourteen, named Ist ella Joyce, and her brother John, aged twelve, who had seen missing from their home in Boston since the 12th inst., were found in a wood in the suburbs of Roxbury, Mass., on Sunday last. Numerous stabs were found on the bodies of both, and before her murder the girl had

of the flendish crime have not yet been arrested A planing mill, together with a large amount of lum ber, was burned at Chicago on the morning of the 16th inst. Loss twenty thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance.

been brutally outraged. The perpetrator or perpetrat

According to the City Inspector's report there we 376 deaths in the city during the week ending June 19a decrease of 34 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 50 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. Of the deaths which oc-&c. There were 282 natives of the United States, 54 of Ireland, 8 of England, 18 of Germany, 6 of Scot land, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The stock market was heavy yesterday. Government ecurities were firmer. The gold market was somewhat panicky, and, after opening at 142%, closed on the stree at 140%. The night closing quotation was 140. There was a heavier feeling in commercial places yes

terday, and prices, as a general thing, favored the pur chasers. This was especially the case with domestic produce. Cotton was heavy and rather lower. Petroleum was firmer. Groceries were steady. On 'Chang flour was dull, having fallen 10c. a 20c. Wheat was dull, heavy, and 1c. a 2c. lower. Corn was 3c. a 4c. lower. Oats sold 2c. lower. Pork opened firm at \$28, but went down to \$27 62%. Lard was about &c. lower. Whiskey was stoad?.

Witnesses to Our Success.

The United States has forced from her only enen les in Europe the final recognition of her greatnes, and power, and has compelled those enemies to gat the words that they uttered with such eager and malignant haste. This is the significance of the withdrawal by England and France of those privileges that in a spirit of hostility to us they extended to rebel

The three West ern Powers had great stakes at issue in the late war, and great games to make by the destruction of this republic. France wanted to build up a supplemental empire in Mexico; England wanted to open in he Southern States a wide market for her manufactures, and Spain, who e Minister impudently declared our war to be ha opportunity, wanted to revive that colonial real a that had once been to her the source of such immense wealth. Every one had a direct, immediate in centive, and all had a general stimulus in the dread with which a monarchical government must always look upon the success of a government constituted as ours is, on principles which assume that the people are the real sovereign power of every State. It was therefore only according to their nature to hurry to the assist ance or whatever should promise our overthrom Hence all hastened to recognize the belligerent character of the insurrection, and England gave it the comfort of that immense system of blockade running that enabled it to keep its armies on foot. France gave it less material and immediate assistance, Spain none at all; but the selfish and malignant purpose of every one in the recognition was equally evident.

What were those European proclamations that recognized the rebels as belligerents? They were the flourish of the ass' heels in the face of the sick lion. Giving some little strength to the South, they were much more significant as announcements to Europe, on the authority of those governments, that the republie of the United States was no longer the great Power whose wishes it was necessary to espect. The indecent haste with which France rushed to Mexico, and with which impotent Spain seized her "opportunity" in St. Domingo and Peru, as well as the daily homilies over us in the London papers, showed it to be a foregone conclusion in Europe that our doom was sealed. The very recognitions of belligerent rights were based on the assumption that the rebellion was of such a character that to put it down was simply impossible. France, by the Mexican expedition, showed the extent of her faith in the belief that we could not put down the rebellion, and Spain showed her faith in the same belief by her conduct in Peru and St. Domingo. All this showed how very sick they thought we were. England also indicated her faith by those millions that the British government encouraged its subjects to lend, and by the millions lost in the blockade business. Taking their own capacity to put down rebellion as a proper measure, they believed it absurd to suppose that we could put down

And now these governments are, by inevitable facts, compelled to announce to their people that we have done what they declared was impossible. They are compelled to recognize and to say that what they could not have hoped to do has been actually done by a government based on popular rights. They are in substance thus convicted out of their own mouths of the admission that we are stronger than they are, as well as that popular government is the strongest, the most vital, the most able to resist internal convulsion and to carry on war; consequently, that it is the best form of government on the earth. Will this announcement be without its effect on the mind of the European people, already fermenting on these great points?

of their France and England-the swallowing their words-and the hasty retirement of Spain from her attempts on this continent, are the recognitions of the immense power that we have shown in this war. They are extorted by those exhibitions of our power, and by nothing else. England's recognition is even extorted against a great pressure from the tory party—desirous to keep that recognition back for fear of its effect on the people. Let us not deceive ourselves with the nonsensical delusion that these recognitions come from any friendly spirit towards us. No; they are a necessary part of the reconstruction that has been forced by the power of our arms. We forced the reconstruc tion of the Union, and we just as distinctly forced this recognition of our power sbroad that now reconstructs the family of nations with the United States at the head, acknowledged as the first of military and naval Powers.

NORTH CAROLINA-GOVERNOR HOLDEN'S PROC AMATION.—We publish to-day a proclamation from the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, cutting out the necessary work for the reorganization of the State as a loyal member of the Union. He announces that as soon as practicable there will be a day appointed for the election of a State convention. the duties of which convention, when assembled, shall be to frame a new State constitution, to be ratified by the popular vote, and to provide for an election by the people of a Governor, State officers and Legislature under this new constitution. In the next place the Legislature, elected as thus provided, shall choose two United States Senators, and then there shall be an election by the people of the members of the federal House of Representatives, under such arrangements of districts as the Legislature may have provided. In the meantime the Governor will appoint justices of the peace, to administer not only justice in the several counties, but the oath of loyalty, which every white citizen entitled to vote is required to take in advance: and no person who is not known to be well affected towards the government shall be permitted to take the cath, or participate in any way in this work of reorganization. The Governor puts in an earnest call upon the white population of the State to recognize with cheerfulness their restoration to the blessings of the Union, and their release from the most oppressive despotism which the world has ever witnessed, and he closes with a touching appeal to the emancipated blacks to go to work like honest, industrious men, and show that they truly appreciate the biessings of freedom which they have acquired, and not to be impatient in regard to political privileges for which they are not yet prepared.

Such are the substantive features of Mr. Hol-

Our Position in Europe-The Unwilling den's initial proclamation in the task of the reorganization of North Carolina under the new order of things. He begins his work like a man of business, and from his intimate and thorough acquaintance with the people of the State we have no doubt he will secure thoroughly loyal men to aid him, and that North Carolina will be quietly and neatly reinstated in her proper place as a faithful and devoted member of the

> The Argument of Senator Reverdy John son Against the Constitutionality of the Assassination Conspiracy Trial. We have received a full report of the argunent of Senator Reverdy Johnson, of Mary land, one of the counsel for Mrs. Surratt, against the constitutionality of the military

commission assembled to try the assassinatio conspirators. The report would fill a page of the HERALD. We do not consider it sufficiently interesting to publish in full at this time. Of the evidence against Mrs. Surratt Mr. Johnson has very little to say, contenting himself with the remark, to which all well informed witn sses are liable, that they seem to know more abon. the conspiracy than Mrs. Surratt herself.

Of this voman Mr. Johnson speaks in the highest terms, being her counsel, and is warm in his praise of her pure, Christian characier. He have no effort, however, to reconcile this character with the evidence against hor; but be asks the Court to distolleye the government witnesses because Mrs. Surratt is such a good woman. We hardly think that such a plea will suffice to secure her acquittal

Mr. Johnson's argument against the constitutionality of the commission appears to us to be presented at the wrong time. If he proposed to deny the jurisdiction of the court over such offences and such offenders he should have pre sented his argument before the trial began, or, at the latest, before any witnesses were examined for the defence. To a common sense mind Mr. Johnson seems to have admitted the constitutionality of the court by appearing in it during the trial, cross-examining the government witnesses and producing testimony in favor of his client. It will be remembered that when one of the commission objected to his presence in court Mr. Johnson insisted upon being heard as counsel. If the court had no jurisdiction he might then have retorted that he had as much right to be there as the commissioners, thus raising the point of unconstitutionality and seizing an opportunity to press his argument with greater force than it can possibly have at present, when the evi-dence is all in and the prisoners, with one or two exceptions, are already practically con victed. By his delay Mr. Johnson has given his argument the appearance of a lame effort to rescue his client from what he knows to be a certain verdict of guilty. Divested of all verbiage and of the count-

less authorities and illustrations by which it is supported. Mr. Johnson's argument is simply this: that the present military commission s unconstitutional because it conflicts with the fifth amendment of the constitution, which provides that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except to cases arising in the land or naval forces, or the militia when in active service, in time of war or public danger." Senator Johnson argued precisely this same point against military tribunals before the Senate during a debate upon the night of 3d of March last, a few hours before Mr. Lincoln's reinauguration: Several of the radical Senators then sup ported hims but the majority were against him. If, then, the military commission shall decide that it is constitutionally convened and has jurisdiction over the prisoners at the bar, it will be sustained by no less a body than the Senate of the United States. The President of course sustains it, since it was assembled by his order. When we consider that the victim of the assasarmy and navy: that the assassination occurred in a city then under martial law, and encompassed by forts and sentinels: that the assas sins are proven to be the agents of a conspiracy of which Jeff. Davis was the head; that these agents were the representatives and instruments of an armed rebellion, in whose service and for whose leterest they acted, and that blank rebel commissions had actually been provided for some of them, we see that the Judge Advocate General will have no difficulty in showing that their case is fally covered by the constitutional amendment which Mr. Reverdy Johnson quotes. The people, who are, after all, the supreme arbiters, are already satisfied, not only of the guilt of most of the semaed, but of the constitutionality of a tribunal which has proven more efficacious than any civil court could possibly be in tracing all the ramifications of a gigantic conspiracy, and in sweeping aside all those quibbles by which such pettifoggers as Sanders and Company al

THE CROPS.-From all parts of the country we receive encouraging accounts respecting the crops. Despite the immense drain upon the labor of the country, made necessary by the war, a greater breadth of soil than usual in the Northern States has been devoted to agri culture. In the Southern States the total over throw of a system of labor inaugurated many reperations ago of course causes much emarrassment, and very little of the great staples—cotton, sugar and tobacco—have been anted; but considerable wheat has been harvested in many portions, and the corn crop, which is large, looks finely. In West Virginia Maryland and New Jersey the wheat harvest has already commenced, and a wonderful yield is promised the reaper. Probably the larger hay crop ever gathered will reward the farm ers of the Eastern States. Fruit promises an enormous yield, and vegetables are everything in appearance that could be desired. It seem that to the blessings of peace so lately vouch safed us is now to be added the boon of a bountiful harvest

ways endeavor to defeat the ends of justice.

GOVERNOR PIERPOINT AND HIS LEGISLATURE .-The Provisional Governor of Old Virginia, Governor Pierpoint, having called around him his little previsional Legislature, it assembled yesterday in Richmond. It is a small affair, elected from half a dozen counties, more or less, and under a constitution framed by a few loyalists at Alexandria, while the old State was practically under the rebel rule of Extra Billy Smith, under the wing of Jeff. Davis at Richmond, and while Mosby and his guerillas were in full blast. The best thing that Governor Pierpoint can do, we think, is to set aside this Legislature for want of a quorum, and proceed

to his business of reorganization on the plan of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, by proriding for the election of a State convention to form a new constitution, &c. Something of this sort, we presume, too, will be done. "Rome was not built in a day."

THE LIBERATED BLACKS AND THE NEW FREE LABOR SYSTEM IN THE SOUTH.—We have all sor's of reports of the confusion, demoralization idleness and destitution among the whites and blacks of the late rebellious States in consequence of the abolition of slavery. Thus from one quarter we hear that the planters have met and agreed upon a scale of wages for their liberated slaves so low that they flatly refuse to accept it; in another quarter we are told the planters are dismissing their blacks to go about their business, said planters being utterly disgusted with the astonishing results of their experiment for a Simon Pure slaveholding confederacy. In one place we are told the bewildered blacks are wandering idly about the country, and that lawless white desperadoes are hunting them down, while in other places the destitute white families of former masters are supplied by the charity of their faithful blacks

Truly are the unfortunate people of the uen or the dominant Too arathing the bitter cup of rebellion to the very dregs. We are not surprised, however, that, with the sudden and astounding collapse of their Southern confederacy and their cherished institution of slavery, they should be puzzled to make it out whether they are standing on their heels or their heads. They must have a little time to look about them in order to realize their true situation. There are two fixed facts, however, which we would impress upon all concerned to consider at once. The first applies to the late Southern slaveholders, and it is this-that they have lost their slaves. The second applies to the late slaves of the South, and is simply this—that they have lost their masters and must shift for themseives; no work, no bread. There is still a third proposition, which is as true as that the sun rises and sets, viz:-that nnless whites and blacks shall speedily agree to assist each other in the exchanges of wages and labor there will be much suffering: and not a little starvation among both races. The whites, owning lands, factories or vesse's must be willing, on fair terms, to engage their late slaves as free aborers, and the latter must be willing to work for a little where they cannot do better. Nothing but hard work can repair the terrible damages inflicted upon the South by the rebellion; and whites and blacks, from the simple instinct of self preservation, should at once go to work tegether, with a generous disposition on both sides, in view of the coming winter It is folly to be wrangling about negro equality or inferiority when both races are admonished that they must work or starve.

NEVER WITHOUT EXCITEMENT .- Some of our people have been laboring under the belief that the moment the war was over all excitement would cease, and that there would be a general stagnation of interesting news. We were often asked: Where will you get interesting matter to fill your paper? All such bad but a faint idea of the character of the American people and their natural disposition for constant activity. The war is over, and we no longer record the thrilling accounts of desporate and bloody battles; yet the public are ap parently as much excited as ever. The colapse of the rebellion brought us to the policy of reconstruction. This raised issues and questions which were of vital interest to every citizen. Everybody watched the developments on this point with as much anxiety as they did the progress of the war. Nor is it likely to lose its interest for some time to come. this came the question of negro suffrage; over which the politicians are now trying to raise the wind, thus in reality arousing a sensational

Following the discharge of the soldiers comes the excitement of their return home and what they are to do in the future. Then we have the gold and silver fever, which is breaking out afresh as the result of the rich and wonderful developments made in Nevada, Idaho and Montara, promising to rival the California gold fever of a few years ago. This as an industrial excitement, furnishing as it does field for our hardy soldiers to reap rich reward, bids fair to add unusual interest, aside from the incidental agitation in regard to Mexico. The public will also find no small amount of stimulant in the complication of our foreign affairs. Then we will have the great change in commerce by the opening of the Seez Canal. The revival of the sensation in the scientific world is scon to follow the renewal of the effort to lay the Atlantic cable. Then there is the great Hoosic tunnel, about which all Boston is shaking like an aspen leaf, expecting every moment to see the balance of the world go off in a perfect blaze of glory over its completion. On top of all this we have a great commotion in the po litical world over the reorganization of parties and reconstruction of the plans to capture the poils in the future.

Instead of settling down and becoming quiet with the close of the war, the Ameri can people are only plunging deeper into sensation and excitements. Their activity and energy were only started by the stern neessities of war, and now that their energies are no longer required in that direction they are being turned to other matters, and, in a characteristic style, they move with railroad and lightning speed. This is no age for drones. nor far people who sit down and wait to see what next. The world is moving on, and the American people have no disposition to be left behind. So clear the track, and make room for the new class of sensations.

A GOOD PROSPECT FOR OUR SOLDIERS.—We give a brief account in another column of an expedition now on foot to establish a colony in the Yellowstone country, one of the rich mineral regions of Idaho, on the Pacific slope. Such enterprises, if managed by the proper parties, would be very valuable just now as a provision for our discharged soldiers. There will be some two hundred thousand of this class mustered out of service within a few weeks, and they are just the men to develop the wealth of those magnificent territories beyond the Rocky Mountains. They have become inured to hardship, can live on yough fare, and sleep under the sky. They have all learned to build railroads, and corduroy roads, out Dutch Gap canals, construct bridges and do all kinds of available work such as will be

necessary to establish towns and cities, cultivate the virg in soil and dig out the gold and silver. They re men, too, educated to mechanical labor in almost every branch, and are in fact cut out exp. "essly by habit and inclinstion for colonists. If, therefore, they can be induced to turn their atten, tion to our new Territories, under judicious ma nagement and fair dealing, it is just the occupation for them. It will insure them homes and fortunes, and at the same time relieve the Eastern States of a laboring force which may at the present time prove superabundant, and develop the resources of the Pacific slopes more effectually in five years than could be done by ordinary emigration in half a century.

Our Local Summer Resorts.

Now that the heat of summer is fairly upon us, people are eagerly availing themselves of the advantages of all the delightful haunts around the city, where they may enjoy, even if it were but for one day in the week, oor man's holiday," as it is called, the quiet luxury of nature. All the modes of conveyance to the numerous country retreats around the city were overcharged with travellers on Sunday. Concy Island, Staten Island, the green spots about Brooklyn, Harlem, and the attention

of all attractions, that intermural and the action of all attractions, that intermural and their full quota of action of their full quota of their ment is at command. A new feature in our suburi vicinity of the Park, which might, in fact be called an adjunct of that metropolitan insti-tution. It is Falk's Belvidere, at Luon Park, 110th street, where the finest classic music, and t most popular also, is given on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons by Theodore Thomas and his admirable orchestra. The Beividere is located on a hill which orchestra. The Belvidere is located on a hill which commands the highest points of the Park. It gives a splendidly picturesque view towards the East river and its numerous islands, at the same time showing a great part of the most frequented drives of the Park. Nothing can be more delightful than to sit in the capacious concert room, which is open at all sides, commanding this superb landscape, and inviting a cry coch breeze that blows over its elevated site, and only at the same time the excellent music which Theodore Thomas provides. The concerts are free to the public. The hotel is provided with everything necessary for the wants of visitors; a good exisine, private diming rooms, a concert holl, scating 1,500 people; elegant gardens, a canousel, a roviere, a little dash of Barnumism, in the shape of a house full of monkeys and a live bear. It is reached by the Eighth avenue care, which stop at the gate, or can be visited from the Park by a short ride through 110th street. With such delightful resorte for summer enjoyment within reach or our citizens, no one can complish of imprisonment within waits of brick or stone.

All resurd the city, within a few miles distance, there are charmsing spots at the command of almost everyone who can afford to secure either a permanent heme or aplace of temporary sujoyment. This reminds us of the fact that the beautiful estate of E. K. Collins, in Westchester county—Larchmont—situated in close prevainity to the city, will be seld to more or (Wednesday) at auction, the asfe having been postened from a provious day on account of bad weather. There is not a liner site for a thotel or for several postened from a provious day on account of bad weather. There is not a liner site of the fact that the oautiful estate of E. K. Collins, in Westchester county—farchmont—situated in close prevainity to the city, will be seld to more of the fact that the search provide residences in the vicinity, covered as it is by the old woods, and located so as to coramend some of our best secrety, an commands the highest points of the Park. It gives

nette theate, which for many years has been an instit tion in Paris, Milan Naples and other cities of Europe originally established by M. Seraphin, was inaugurate for the first time in this country at the Stuyvesant In stitute. It is a most amusing performance, in which puppets are made to represent lising actors, vocalist and ballet dancers, and is a most appropriate entertain ment for young people. At a first performance the in tricate machinery could not be expected to work to was, in many respects, excellent. The belief was was, in many respects, excellent. The belief was especially good, and the antics of the ministure bariequins were almost as perfect as nature. The dialogue and vocalism are, of course, executed by living artists with the actions of the puppets, as to produce a very agreeable deception. This movelty is contain to prove a

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—Alexandre Du mas' drama of The Girondins on Le Chevalier de Muison | Youpe, will be given to-morrow (Wendesday) evening, for the benefit of the artists of M. Juignet's company. The piece is power-fully cast, and will be presented in the most efficient manner. It is to be hoped that the frequenters of the French theatre will mark their sen so of the pleasure they have derived from the exertions of its artists during the past season, by giving them a ger ierous support of

City Intelligence ROMAN CATHOLIO ORPHAN ASTLUM .- Yesterday after

noon, at four o'clock, the annual exhibit ion of the Catholic Orphan Asylum for boys took place at the Asylum in Fifth avenue, between Fiftiet b and Fifty-fire audience, consisting chiefly of the peop le of St. John's parish and the clergy of the diocese. Archbishop Meparish and the clergy of the diocese. Archbishop MeClosky presided, and was accompanied by the Rev.
Fathers Starrs, McMahon, McElroy, from Boston; MoAnneuy, Mooney and McEroy. The exercises consisted of
songs, recitations and music by the Asylum band, with
examining of classes in their several studies. The next
appearance of the children, and the read y manner with
which they carried out the parts allotted, elicited the
appleause of the audience, and spoke whitmes for the
worthy sisters in charge of the building. At the conclunion of the recitations, the Archbishop addressed the
children, advising them to continue practising the good
lessons which were instilled in them by their teachers.
A large number of presents were then distributed. Mr.
Michael J. O Donnell, secretary of the Roman Sathoise
Asylum, acted as master of the ceremonies, interrogating
the children in their lessons, and by his gentlemanly and
southeous manner adding much to the comfort of the assemblage present. At the conclusion of the sfair the
people expressed themselves well satisfied with the pleasant treat they had received from the boys of the seytum.

A WOMAN LEARS FROM A TRUBN SCORY WINDOW WITH A

GHILD IN HER ARMS.—Yesterday morning, about five o'clock, omoer Bolman, of the Twenty-eighth presince, while patrolling his beat, saw a woman, named Catha-rine Hessian, open a third story window of house 34 rine Hessian, open a third story window of house 345 West Houston street and jump to the ground with a child in her arms. The officer hastened to the spot, and, lifting up the woman, found she was dead. She must have been instantly killed. The child which Mra Hessian held in her arms was dangerously injured, and is not expected to recover. The police report that Mra Hessian is believed to have been, suffering from aberation of mind. Corpner Collin, was notified to hold an inquest over her remains.

A DECRARGED SOLDIER DROWSED, James Anoble, discharged soldier, while sleeping on the deek of the barge Carrier, at pier 1, North river, at half past three o'clock yesterday morning, either fell or was pushed overboard and was drowned. A man on the barge was suspected of throwing deceased into the dock, but there seemed to be no evidence to that effect against him. The body of Anoble was not recovered.

A STRANGER IN TOWN .- Considerable excite created in Broadway yesterday afternoon by the appearance in the streets of a tail, athletic and sunburned man, evidently from the wilds of the Wost, clad in regu evidently fresh from the wilds of the Wost, clad in regu-lar hunter fashlon, in garments of buckskin. He walked about the observed of all observers, apparently not very highly clatted with the sensation his ower attire and gen-eral get-up produced smong the fashlonable promounders. He finally sought shelter in an Am street eating house, and proceeded to satisfy his appetite, telling the crowd of boys and grown up youths at his heels not to follow, or he would "eat them up whole, without pepper of sait." They thought best not to pursue the strange, ograinh, gentleman any further.

St. Mart's Schools, Honorex.—A grand picnic for the benefit of St. Mary's schools, Hobeken, which are as ached to the church of which the Rev. Father Carvine is pastor, will take place on Thursday next, at Sym't Indian Spring, West Hoboken. The grounds are reached by the cam at the Hoboken ferry, which leave every quarter of an hour.

a session to-day, at ten A. M., in the South Baptist church. The body comprises the Baptist churches of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity, and its proceedings on this occasion will be looked upon with considerable interest. The association will probably terminate their labors to-morrow.

Drownen.—A man named Amos Griffin, whose rest Hall, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, was drowned on Fri day night last, at ten o'clock, while bathing opposite the hotel. His body has not yet been recovered. From a letter found in one of his pockets (his clothing being left upon the shore), he has a wife in Nachua, and the letter bears the same date of his drowning. It speaks of his health improving, and bathing every night. His effects are in possession of Coroner Robert H. Heslewood at Tompkinsville, S. t.